प्रस्तावों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। मंत्रालय को सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ क्षेत्र में चल रहे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के संबंध में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है।

Companies producing alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base

2061. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of companies are producing alcoholic drinks from non-molasses base in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies state and Union Territory-wise with installed capacity of each and names of products in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) Seven Companies are manufacturing alcoholic drinks under a non-molasses based industrial licence issued by the Government.

(b) The information is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Product	Licensed capacity
1.	Seagram Manufacturing Private Ltd.	Meerut, UP	Scotch Whisky Blended Whisky, Gin.	5,000KL
2.	Whyte & Mackay India Ltd.	Rampur,UP.	Scotch Whisky, Blended Whisky	460KL
3.	DCM Remy Ltd.	Meerut,UP.	Scotch Whisky, Liqueurs	5,000KL
4.	Grover Vineyards Ltd.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Wines	750KL
5.	Superstar Distilleries & Foods Ltd.	Trichur, Kerala	Brandy, Rum	7,500KL
6.	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.	Hamira, Punjab	Whisky, Vodka, Liqueur	19,500KL
7.	Champagne India Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	Wines	562.5KL

Committee to study advisability of fishing in Ocean

2062. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the committee constituted by Government to study the advisability of fishing in our Oceans using trawlers on a large scale;

(b) Government's decision on each of them; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting the recommendations if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) The Government had constituted a Committee to make recommendations on review of Deep Sea Fishing

Policy. The recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement. *(See below).*

(b) All the recommendations have been accepted in principle. However, in respect of recommendation regarding cancellation of permits, it has been decided that action for cancellation may be taken in individual cases in consultation with Ministry of Law only in cases of violation of provisions of The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, rules framed thereunder and/or terms and conditions of such approvals.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Recommendations of the Review Committee on Deep Sea Fishing Policy

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required.

2. No renewal, extension or new licenses/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.

3. All licences/permits for fishing may be made public documents and copy thereof made available for inspection in the office of the registered authority.

4. The areas already being exploited or which may be exploited in the medium term by fishermen operating traditional craft or mechanised vessels below 20 m size should not be permitted for exploitation by any vessels above 20 m length except currently operated Indian vessels which may operate in the current area for only 3 years subject to the recommendations 1 & 7.

5. Since the Indian mechanised boats below 20 m size have the capacity to fish in depths upto about 70-90 m; on the West Coast, the distance from the shore represented by 150m depth line should be out of bounds for all vessels of more than 20m length except vessels mentioned at para 4. Where the 150m depth zone is less than 100 nautical miles from the shore, the distance upto 100 nautical miles should be reserved for Indian vessels less than 20m length. On the east coats, starting from Kanyakumari, Indian vessels below 20m size would have exclusive access upto 100m depth or 50 nautical miles from the shore whichever is farther except relaxation in Para 4. The depth zone would also be defined by coordinates indicating distance from the shore Distance will be determined by National Hydrographic Office/Coast Guard/Fishery Survey of India.

6. In regard to Andaman & Nicobar and the Lakshadweep groups of islands, a distance of 50 nautical miles from the shore would be reserved exclusively for Indian vessels below 20m length with proviso at para 4. Further, if so required, the limit would be defined taking into account the need to keep waters between islands reserved exclusively for Indian vessels, even if some portions fall beyond the limit of 50 nautical miles.

7. In the area open to the vessels above 20m length, resource specific vessels for tuna and tuna like fishes, squids and cuttle fish, deep sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pelagic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed for exploitation by tuna long lining, tuna purse seining, squid jigging and mid-water trawling, provided these are defacto Indian owned registered vessels. The Indian owners should account for at least 51 per cent debt as well as equity.

8. The fileet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

9. In order to conserve fishery resources in our waters, to protect fishermen and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea fishing regulations should be enacted by the Parliament after consulting the fishing community.

10. For preventing conflicts between the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guard should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the State-of-the-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponary and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence upgradation to the state-of-the-art level to all the three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also be technically upgraded by induction of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, study impact of different technologies and ecological change. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3—5 years.

BICP study in soft drink industry

2063. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in the last two years commissioned a Bureau of Industrial Cost and Pricing (BICP) study on the soft drink industry;